



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

BOSTON, OCT.-NOV., 1891.

R. B. HOWARD, EDITOR.

HOW TO GO TO ROME.

The Universal Peace Congress is to be held in Rome, from the 9th to the 16th of November, *after* the Parliamentary Peace Conference whose sittings will take place from November 3d to the 8th. The Executive Committee of the Congress consists of Prince Ruspoli (President), Count Pio di Brazza Savorgnan, Count Pandolphi, Signor Seismit-Doda and others.

The "Syndic" (Mayor) of Rome has promised his official aid to the Congress. It will hold its sittings in the Grand Hall of the Capitol, kindly lent by the authorities. The delegates will be invited to a reception by the Syndic, in the Capitoline Museum. The Colosseum and the Forum will be illuminated in honor of the Congress, and excursions by special trains will be made to Ostia and Pompeii. The Committee on the business of the Congress consists of Senator Charles Cadorna, Deputy Mazza, Professors Facelli, Luigi Ferri and Sansonnetti, together with MM. Teso and Benucci.

It is very important that as many as possible go, and any one wishing to take a sea trip might arrange to leave New York on the 28th of October, on the German Lloyds Steamer "Fulda" sailing direct to Genoa, probably reaching Genoa upon November 8th or 9th. It is better to start earlier. The "Fulda" is a boat of about 4500 tons, has all her state-rooms on the main deck. This line send regularly three steamers a week from New York to Southampton and Bremen. The trip cannot be made for less than two hundred and fifty dollars, but to those who can afford it, we are sure it will be well worth while to go. Rome is about ten hours from Genoa.

Persons wishing to pass through England and thence via France or Germany and Switzerland, can of course take either of the lines to Liverpool.

CHILI.

The civil war in Chili is over for the present. The cities are devastated; commerce is ruined; much of the country is overrun by brigands. The new government has 27,000,000 of currency to redeem. Like that which preceded it, this government seems to think that blood alone can atone for resistance, and political opponents *must* be killed. Balmaceda, the dethroned President, committed suicide. Thus blood answers to blood; wounds gape at each other; revenge flourishes, and love decays; and yet, there are people in Europe and America who think that killing is the only way to settle certain controversies!

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY.

We are exceedingly gratified that so able and accomplished an American as Mr. W. W. Story now in Rome will act as representative of our country and the American Peace Society at the World's Universal Peace Congress to be held at Rome Nov. 9. Mr. Story is the son of Judge Joseph Story, the celebrated jurist, and has shown remarkable taste and talent in both literature and art. He is an alumnus of Harvard and has resided in Italy many years and is familiar with all that pertains to its history and the character of its people and institutions. His statues of his father, Edward Everett, Josiah Quincy, James Russell Lowell are admired wherever known. Among his ideal statues the best known are a "Semiramis," a "Sappho," a "Cleopatra" and "Jerusalem." His life of his father is a standard work and his "*Roma di Roma*" has been widely read. He is also a poet. The "Tragedy of Nero" (1875) and "Stephanie" (1877) are among his more recent poems.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Nearly all the Americans called to visit England in the interest of peace have been encouraged and strengthened by meeting Arthur O'Neill the veteran lecturer and representative of the London Peace Society. He is one of the few remaining who participated in the Peace Congress at Paris in 1849. We are rejoiced to find by this note in the *Herald* that his Birmingham townsmen are not insensible to the value of such a noble citizen:

"August 12th, in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen of Birmingham, a beautifully-illuminated Address and an Album of Portraits were handed to Mr. Arthur O'Neill, in celebration of his fifty years of active public life in connection with the town and district. Special reference was made by the mayor (Mr. F. C. Clayton) and other speakers to Mr. O'Neill's labors for the Peace cause. In reply, Mr. O'Neill described the vast social progress which had taken place during the past half century. He reminded his hearers that he had known the time when women worked in mines, and on hands and knees, with a rope round their necks, drawing the tubs. There were two or three wars at once, rebellions in Ireland and Canada, martial law here, there and everywhere. They were hanging people in rows; Daniel O'Connell told him that he had seen eighteen people, who had been convicted by martial law, hanging in a row, and every one of them he believed innocent—rioting, rick-burning, game law outrages everywhere. They could now hardly recognize that as their country, so greatly it is changed for the better."

Speaking of the international difficulties in the way of forming a naval reserve on the Great Lakes, the Springfield *Republican* exclaims:

"We are thankful for the agreement of 1817. There should be no preparations of war that would menace our northern neighbor." Thank you!